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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
10/049,597	02/14/2002	Francis Mouyen	49316/280551	49316/280551 9713 EXAMINER	
23370	7590 03/11/2004		EXAM		
JOHN S. PRATT, ESQ			THOMAS, COURTNEY D		
KILPATRICK STOCKTON, LLP 1100 PEACHTREE STREET SUITE 2800 ATLANTA, GA 30309			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2882		
			DATE MAILED: 03/11/2004		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

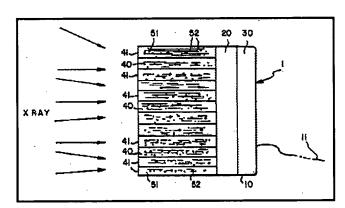
	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/049,597	MOUYEN, FRANCIS
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Courtney Thomas	2882
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL' THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>17 D</u> This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This Since this application is in condition for alloware closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro	
Disposition of Claims		
4) Claim(s) 16-23 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 16-23 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	wn from consideration.	
Application Papers		
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	epted or b) objected to by the I drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) △ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) △ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of: 1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority document 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority document 3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati rity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 16-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mouyen (U.S. Patent 5,382,798) in view of Tachibana et al. (U.S. Patent 6,030,119).



3.

[57] ABSTRACT

Ionizing radiation sensors, such as X-ray or Gamma-ray sensors, used in industrial or medical radiology imaging systems. The sensor (1) employs a charge-coupled device (20) coupled to a scintillator element (51) and a filter for impeding the passage of ionizing radiation not transformed by the scintillator element (51). The filter is formed by the combination of a non-optical element which consists of a group of tubular guides (40), wholly or partly metallic, and the scintillator element (51) which consists of a scintillator material charged with absorbant particles (52). The scintillator element (51) is housed in the non-optical element (40). The sensor (1) is particularly usable in the field of intra-oral dental radiology.

4.

Figure 1 & Abstract – U.S. Patent 5,382,798 to Mouyen

As per claim 16, Mouyen discloses a sensor comprising a plurality of cylindrical rods (40) positioned side by-side with each rod having a longitudinal axis configured to guide X-rays along the longitudinal axes of the cylindrical rods and transforming the guided X-rays into light rays of wavelength greater than the first wavelength, the cylindrical rods being produced from a material enabling both the guiding and the transformation of the X-rays (see abstract and Fig. 1, above). Mouyen does not explicitly disclose a sensor comprising a plurality of optical fibers connected to the cylindrical rods.

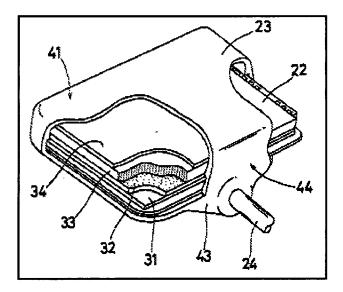


Figure 2

6.

- 7. Tachibana et al. disclose a sensor comprising a plurality of optical fibers (33) configured to guide visible light from scintillating material (34) directly to the converting means (32). Tachibana et al. teach the use of a plurality of optical fibers as a means of directing converted radiation directly to sensing elements (see column 5, lines 42-45).
- 8. It would have been obvious to modify the apparatus of Mouyen such that it incorporated a plurality of optical fibers for connection to the cylindrical rods. One would have been motivated to make such a modification so that converted radiation (i.e. visible light) is captured

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and channeled to respective receiving portions of sensing elements, thereby ensuring minimal signal transfer loss between the cylindrical rods and the corresponding sensing elements as

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suggested by Tachibana et al.

9. As per claims 17-20 and 23, Mouyen as modified, discloses a sensor comprising means (20) for converting light rays to electrical signals, wherein the means (20) comprises a CCD; each of the cylindrical rods (40) has an outlet face to which an optical fiber is connected; each of the cylindrical rods (40) has an inlet face capable of receiving the X-rays and the outlet faces are capable of emitting light rays and the cylindrical rods form a mosaic (see Figs. 4 and 5, not

shown above).

10. As per claim 21, Mouyen as modified, does not explicitly disclose a sensor wherein the cylindrical rods are comprised of CsI (cesium iodide).

- It would have been obvious to further modify the sensor of Mouyen such that it incorporated cylindrical rods comprised of CsI (cesium iodide). One would have been motivated to make such a modification so that incident radiation is converted to visible light, thereby enabling detection elements to receive radiation possessing lower levels of intensity. Additionally, practitioners would recognize the use of CsI as a conventional scintillating material, and would thereby regard it an obvious design choice.
 - 12. As per claim 22, Mouyen as modified, does not explicitly disclose a sensor wherein the cylindrical rods have a length between 80 and 200 μ m and a diameter of between 3 and 7 μ m.
 - 13. Mouyen teaches cylindrical rod configuration based on the attenuation needs of an application as well as the desired resolution characteristics (column 2, lines 53-68).

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14. It would have been obvious to further modify the apparatus of Mouyen such that it

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incorporated cylindrical rods having a length between 80 and 200 µm and a diameter of between

3 and 7 µm. One would have been motivated to make such a modification so that desired

attenuation of incident radiation and resolution characteristics are achieved, as taught by Mouyen

(column 2, lines 53-68).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Courtney Thomas whose telephone number is (571) 272-2496.

The examiner can normally be reached on M - F (9 am - 5 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Ed Glick can be reached on (571) 272 2490. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

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system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Courtney Thomas

EDWARD PATENT EXAMINER